

to this all-absorbing stream. What an enormous accumulation of specie there must be in China! Where is it lodged? How is it used? Can it ever be reached and thrown into the circulation of the world? These are questions of vast importance to the commercial nations of Europe and America, and particularly to the United States, for our commerce with China will soon attain gigantic proportions. Four or five hundred millions of people can absorb, doubtless, a vast amount of specie, even for their interior commerce; still the mass of the Chinese use comparatively little of the precious metal. Allowing that a great deal is used in art and for ornaments, there must be still large accumulations in private hands or with the government. There are probably colossal and solid fortunes among the merchant princes and chiefs of China, that eclipse those of our Astors, Stewarts, or Vanderbilts, or rival that of Rothschild.

But the question with us is, how can this continual drain of specie from the western commercial nations to China be stopped? Or, how can we bring out and utilize in the commerce of the world the enormous accumulated specie in China? England has long felt the necessity of doing something to this end, and made efforts for that purpose. The export of tea, silks and other products from China has always been much greater than the imports; consequently the balance of trade against the English and other commercial nations had to be paid in the precious metals. To prevent this drain of specie in a measure England stimulated the opium trade. Opium is an article, from its intoxicating and peculiar effects, which suited the Chinese and has been extensively used. Indeed, it was used to such an extent that the government of China became alarmed, and on the pretext that it was demoralizing to the people laid an embargo upon it. The principal object in prohibiting the trade was, probably, to prevent the reflux of specie from China and to maintain the balance of trade in favor of that country. The opium war, as it was called, between England and China was the result of the effort to force the trade on one hand and to prevent it on the other. But if a greater latitude were given to the opium trade even that would not prevent a specie balance in favor of China, for her exports are enormous and increasing. To say nothing of the objections to such a trade, which is really calculated to greatly demoralize the Chinese, it is one in which we have little interest. As far as our commerce and interests are concerned we must find other means of balancing the trade with China—other articles of export—by an extended intercourse, by the creation of new wants among the Chinese and by preparing to supply such wants.

We have no doubt that a quality of American tobacco could be grown and prepared to suit the Chinese; then our Pacific coast and Alaska fisheries and furs would find a market in China. But there are hundreds of articles which we manufacture, from steamboats, steam engines and locomotives to implements of husbandry, things of household convenience, down to cunning Yankee gimcracks, that the Chinese may be taught to use and purchase. All that is wanted is free, extended and friendly intercourse with the people. Already there are numbers of American steamboats running on the interior waters of the empire. The Chinese are particularly friendly to Americans. Mr. Burlingame, through his mission and influence, has laid the foundation for free intercourse and an extended trade. The steamship line from San Francisco to China, and the large immigration of Chinese to California, are preparing the way for a more intimate connection between the empire and the United States. The Pacific railroads will contribute greatly in bringing the trade with China and across the American Continent and in enlarging our commerce. In fact, this country occupies the most favorable position every way for reaching and distributing the wealth of China and for controlling its foreign trade. But we are not without rivals. England and the other commercial nations of Europe are pushing their telegraph communications to that vast empire, and are making great efforts to secure the prize. It will not do to fold our arms and be idle; for, with all our superior advantages, action is necessary. We must have the Pacific telegraph and the telegraph in China, and Europe must be led to communicate with that part of the world by way of the American Continent instead of by India, Central Asia or Russia. A people that are in the best position to use these modern agents of progress and civilization, the telegraph and steam power, to the development of the trade of China, and will use them, must become first in the race for commercial supremacy. We occupy that position. Shall we profit by it? Shall we establish such a trade with China as to unlock her vast accumulations of specie and turn the current of commerce to and across the American Continent?

Rev. Dr. Lull, of Newburg, took the Presidential inauguration as the basis of his remarks, and expressed the belief that the new Executive would be guided in his administration by the public good and a sincere desire to do his duty. Rev. Father Schmidt, of Trenton, gave his congregation a lively stirring up on their indolence and neglect in connection with the affairs of the church, and Beecher, in Brooklyn, was in one of his mild moods, and defined the loves of Christian faith. Altogether the services of the day were exceedingly attractive, and, at least in that sense, conformed to the new "rage" among the churches.

of that island. Not only should there be proper consuls at every consular post, but commissioners to watch the progress of the revolution and to keep our government well informed. Let us have a decided policy, and that a broad and liberal American one, with regard to Cuba. We trust General Grant will at once appoint a Consul General to Havana, and instruct the Admiral, if his representations to the government in behalf of American citizens are not heeded, to remit duplicate to the Captain General and wait off the port twenty-four hours for a reply. If this be not satisfactory, then blockade or reprisals at once.

Sensations in Modern Religion.
The progression of this remarkably prolific and energetic age, it would appear, has taken a deep and powerful hold of the Church of our day, and has materially changed the manner of the application of theology and almost all Christian doctrine. There was a time when men went to Sabbath worship to hear the Bible explained and the beauties of Christ's religion illustrated according to His teachings, and in the pure and simple doctrine exemplified in His Sermon on the Mount. But now religion is made the medium of notoriety, reputation and, as a sequence, of pecuniary profit. Whether it profits the soul or not is not so much the idea as to make it tickle or tingle the ear. Out of all these things we have actually inaugurated a new and peculiar form of worship, which may be expressed as the "sensational."

A congregation aims to be considered sensational by the fashionableness of their attire, by securing members of high social or political standing, by erecting the most costly and ornate places of worship, by employing orators to fill the pulpits that theologians and Christian scholars are supposed to occupy, and the orators who are, by courtesy, termed preachers delve into all manner of subjects of the sensational order—because they sermonize to please and pay—merely hinging their themes in some instances upon a biblical text for decency's sake, and quitting it within the compass of three or four sentences; while in other cases they simply grasp some popular topic and expatiate upon politics, fashion, amusements and all the localisms of the hour.

Yesterday was no exception to this rule, as will be seen by a perusal of the reports which we give elsewhere of the religious services in New York, Washington, Trenton, Newburg and other cities. Sensations of a very unusual description, however, were experienced yesterday in some of the churches at the national capital, and will prove beyond a doubt a most entertaining subject of discussion and comment among church people throughout the country. President Grant, attended by the members of his family, visited the Metropolitan Methodist church, of which he is a trustee, and found his pew occupied and no other seat in the edifice vacant. The congregation were either so intent upon the services or so boorish as to give the entire Presidential family time to reach the doors before any attempt was made to accommodate them. Mrs. Grant appears to have been deeply embarrassed, as, in fact, must have been the whole family, and declined to return at the behest of an excited deacon, who endeavored to recall the distinguished party, but proceeded at once to a Presbyterian place of worship in the vicinity. There will be sensation enough at the Metropolitan church for some time to come, and somebody will, no doubt, be "in hot water."

At the Epiphany church (Washington), Secretary of the Treasury Stewart attended, in company with several other eminent gentlemen, and created quite a flutter. As he was leaving the church some brazen-faced individual actually stopped him and asked him for his photograph for publication, but was facetiously rebuffed.

Rev. Dr. Lull, of Newburg, took the Presidential inauguration as the basis of his remarks, and expressed the belief that the new Executive would be guided in his administration by the public good and a sincere desire to do his duty. Rev. Father Schmidt, of Trenton, gave his congregation a lively stirring up on their indolence and neglect in connection with the affairs of the church, and Beecher, in Brooklyn, was in one of his mild moods, and defined the loves of Christian faith. Altogether the services of the day were exceedingly attractive, and, at least in that sense, conformed to the new "rage" among the churches.

HOMICIDE IN SIXTY-SIXTH STREET.

A Woman Found Dead on the Floor—Arrest on Suspicion.
Information reached the Coroner's office yesterday morning that Eliza Callahan had been found dead in a miserable shanty in Sixty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under suspicious circumstances. Accordingly later in the day Coroner Keenan and Drs. Wooster Beach and Cushman repaired to the shanty and found the report to be true. Upon making inquiries concerning the case it appeared that John Hilbert, a German, had lived in the shanty indicated for nearly four years. Two years ago, or thereabouts, his wife died, since which time Eliza Callahan has been keeping house for him. She was very temperate in her habits and spent nearly all the money she could procure for rent of the shanty. She was a native of Germany, and was about thirty years of age. On Saturday night was out on a "bum," returning not far from two o'clock A. M. Her course of life greatly aggravated Hilbert, and frequent quarrels were the result. About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning Martin May, who lives next door, was called by Hilbert, the young son of John, who said that Eliza was dead. Mr. May immediately entered the shanty and found the woman lying dead on the floor. Hilbert being there at the time. So satisfied was May from the appearance of the body, which was quite bloated, that he did not call the police, but he did call Dr. Keenan, who arrived at about half-past six o'clock, and he also took the body in charge as a witness, having been in the shanty at that time. At that time blood was visible on the floor, and a heavy glass bottle and a stick some three feet in length, bearing blood spots upon them, were found near the body. Drs. Beach and Cushman made a post-mortem examination of the body, which resulted in finding very many cuts and bruises on the head, arms, body and lower extremities of deceased. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen, shock to the nervous system, caused by the violence received, produced death. Deceased was about forty years of age and a native of Ireland. Hilbert is a German, by occupation a scavenger, and, although somewhat intemperate, attended to his business almost every day. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and served faithfully through the late war between the North and South.

The favorite horse of Rev. Dr. Channing recently died at Fortson, N. H., aged forty-nine years. At the decease of the doctor a person was specially charged to take good care of him as long as he might live, and the horse was accordingly selected to see that the doctor's wishes were carried out.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

EVENTS IN THE WEST INDIES.

An Expedition Under General Luperon Against President Baez, of St. Domingo.

BOMBARDMENT OF AUX CAYES.

Appointment of Provisional Executives in Venezuela.

OPENING OF PORTS IN JAPAN.

GERMANY.

Adjournment of the Prussian Diet.
BERLIN, March 7, 1869.
The Prussian Diet on Saturday adjourned sine die.

JAPAN.

Jeddo and Nagata Opened to Foreign Trade.
Yeddo the Permanent Capital of the Japanese Empire—Reception of the French Minister by the Mikado.
LONDON, March 7, 1869.

Late advices have been received from Japan via Shanghai. The Minister of France to Japan had an audience with the Mikado at Jeddo, and presented his credentials. The ports of Jeddo and Nagata have been opened to foreigners. Jeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado and the permanent capital of the Japanese empire.

HAYTI.

Bombardment of Aux Cayes—The Rebels Supplied with a Steamer—The French Admiral Demanding the Payment of the French Debt.
HAVANA, March 7, 1869.

Late news has been received from Hayti. President Salnave made his long expected attack on the city of Aux Cayes by sea and land, but met with no success. After bombarding the city for twenty-four hours without effect he suddenly sailed away to Port au Prince. His land forces simultaneously assaulted the town, but were repulsed. The rebel President Saget has arrived at St. Marcos. The rebels have purchased the American steamer Mount Vernon, and intend to make a demonstration against Salnave's fleet. The French Admiral reiterates his demand upon the Haytian government for the payment of the French debt.

ST. DOMINGO.

Another Expedition Against Baez—Rebels Active in the South—Proposition for Annexation.
HAVANA, March 7, 1869.

A report comes from St. Domingo that General Luperon has purchased a war steamer at St. Thomas, in which he intends to embark with an expedition to overthrow the government of President Baez. The rebellion in the Southern and Eastern quarters of St. Domingo has not been suppressed, and the rebels there are very active. It is rumored that President Baez has sent Mr. Fabens to Washington as a special commissioner to treat for annexation to the United States. The project is extremely unpopular in St. Domingo.

PORTO RICO.

Prospect of the Crops—A Large Yield Expected—The Sugar Market.
HAVANA, March 7, 1869.

Good reports are received of the prospect of the crops in Porto Rico. The weather has been favorable, and a large yield is expected. The prices of sugar had advanced and were firm, and there was speculative activity in the market. Freight was low.

CUBA.

Cuba Commercial and Financial Markets.
HAVANA, March 7, 1869.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending last night:—
Sugar.—The market is unsettled, with but little inquiry, and prices are irregular. The stock in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas totals up 141,000 boxes and 9,000 hhds. Offers have been made at 8 1/2 cts for No. 10 to 12 and 10 to 10 1/2 cts for No. 12 to 20. Muscovado quiet; fair to good refining, 9 to 9 1/2 cts. Molasses buoyant; clayed, 8 1/2 cts per keg; muscovado or common, 7 1/2 cts. Land molasses, quoted in 25 lb. casks, at \$20. Potatoes dull at \$2 1/2 to \$3 per bushel. Petroleum buoyant. Hams in good demand at 25 cts for sugar cured. Lard quiet; white pine, \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4 per hundred. Shooks flat; box, 5 to 6 cts; hoghead, \$3 to \$3 25. Empty hogheads dull at \$2 25 to \$3. Hops in demand. Freight quiet. On London, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per cent premium; on Paris, 1 per cent premium to par; on American, sixty days sight, in gold, per 100 cts, 2 1/2 per cent premium; in currency, 2 1/2 per cent discount; short sight, in currency, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent discount.

VENEZUELA.

Provisional Executive Appointed by Congress.
HAVANA, March 7, 1869.

An arrival brings later dates from Caracas. The Venezuelan Congress had entrusted the Executive powers to Generals Jose Ruperto Monagas and Guillermo Villegas provisionally until an election is had for President of the republic.

ST. THOMAS.

The Sale of the Island Denounced—Exports of Munitions of War Forbidden—Cubans and Luperon Sail for St. Domingo.
HAVANA, March 7, 1869.

Advices from St. Thomas state that it has been settled that the island is to remain a coaling station for the British West India mail steamers. The renewal of the efforts to consummate the sale of St. Thomas to the United States causes intense disgust among the inhabitants. The St. Thomas *Fidencio* condemns the whole business. Ship Mary Bangs and brig Adrio arrived at St. Thomas in distress. The brig Thames returned safely.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamship Nevada, Captain Williams, from New York February 24, and the Etna, Captain Bridgman, from New York February 24, have arrived at this port on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 7.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamship Albatross, Captain Barthelemy, from New York February 25 for Hamburg, arrived at this port at nine o'clock this evening.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFURT, March 7.—United States five-year bonds are quoted today at 87 1/2 for the issue of 1862.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Designations of the State Paper.

ALBANY, March 7, 1869.
The Comptroller, Secretary of State and Treasurer have designated the Albany Argus for the State paper to publish notices. The contract runs for four years from the 1st of March next, when the contract with the Albany Journal expired.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Detention of Trains by the Snow—The Blockade Extending Over 200 Miles.
SACRAMENTO, March 7, 1869.

The overland mails, both ways, are still detained by snow on the Union Pacific Railroad crossing of the Rocky and Wasatch mountain ranges. The blockade extends 200 miles and is all east of Salt Lake. The Central Pacific trains west of Salt Lake are making regular trips. No detention of more than twelve hours has occurred during the winter. The track of the Central has reached the Utah boundary, and is graded, with the exception of a few unimportant points, continuously to Ogden City, where it is expected the rails will be laid in May next.

Resumption of Travel—The Blocked Trains Freed.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1869.
A despatch received evening from Omaha says the trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, which have been so long blocked by snow in the Black Hills, passed through to the terminus yesterday. The eastern bound through train reached Laramie this afternoon.

NEBRASKA.

Church Expulsion in Omaha.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7, 1869.

An Omaha despatch says Dr. Morrill, a prominent physician and member of high standing in the Presbyterian church, who was implicated in the Crowell Hall Seminary seduction case, has been expelled from the church after a lengthy trial.

OHIO.

Disastrous Fire in Akron—Loss \$100,000.
AKRON, March 7, 1869.

A destructive fire occurred on Market street early this morning which destroyed all the buildings on the south side between Canal and High streets. The loss is about \$100,000 and the insurance light.

ILLINOIS.

Opinions of the Chicago Press on the Treasury Act of 1878.
CHICAGO, March 7, 1869.

The newspapers of this city generally take ground against modifying or repealing the Treasury act of 1878. The *Tribune* thinks Mr. Stewart will qualify himself by withdrawing from business. The *Republican* believes he will prefer to resign the Treasuryship.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A man named John Burton was shot and killed by W. H. Davenport at the Western Hotel in Indianapolis, Ind., early on Saturday morning.

George M. Rice, of Worcester, Mass., has been nominated State Senator in place of F. H. Dewey, resigned.

The students of the Cincinnati law school on Saturday passed resolutions complimentary to General Cox, late of the Faculty.

The residence of Jonathan W. Gordon, at Indianapolis, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Mr. Gordon's library, valued at \$5,000, was also destroyed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1869.
Cotton in fair demand; market firm. Sales 25,000 bales; receipts, 614 bales; exports, 12,359 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6, 1869.
Cotton in rather better demand; sales 730 bales. Middlings 35 cts. Receipts, 335 bales; exports, coastwise, 610 bales.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 6, 1869.
Cotton.—The market is firmer; sales 200 bales. Middlings 27 1/2 cts. Receipts, 120 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6, 1869.
Cotton very firm, with an advancing tendency. Middlings 35 cts. Sales 250 bales; receipts, 63 bales; exports, coastwise, 439 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., March 6, 1869.
Cotton.—Demand quiet; market firm. Sales 500 bales. Low middlings 27 cts. Receipts, 264 bales; exports, 3,743 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 6, 1869.
Cotton firmer at 23 1/2 cts. Receipts, 700 bales; exports, 300 bales.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

MARCONI'S ISLAND; OR, DR. GORDON IN SEARCH OF HIS CHILD. By Dr. Gordon. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Hefelfinger.

Mr. Gordon writes very pleasantly, although we cannot say much in favor of his powers of invention. The book before us is interesting in its way, but will scarcely hold a high rank in our literature. The scene is laid in Florida and other parts of the South, where the great idea, support or opposes, or for the sake of Florida scenery, which will interest the reader.

OUT OF THE STREETS. A story of New York life. By Charles Gayler. New York: Robert M. De Witt.

We candidly confess to having thrown aside this book before perusing a third of its contents. Not because it belongs to that class of novels styled "sensational," for scarcely a writer of fiction at the present day can succeed in making his stories interesting without giving something like a "sensational." But the work before us lacks every essential requirement of a good novel. It is poorly written, the characters are wretchedly drawn, the plot is a bunglingly contrived and the dialogue is a series of meaningless and meaningless. In fact, "Out of the Streets" should be carefully driven out of our literature. Intellectual persons read a novel for the sake of the great ideas, support or opposes, or for the sake of the unusual characters which are therein skillfully portrayed. The passions, feelings and motives of the characters are not elevated to a master, interest all, but when placed in the hands of one incapable of producing something new or of interesting thought, they become a mere mass of uninteresting and uninteresting. Probably there are many thousands of persons who will find pleasure in reading this book. If so, then the greater our duty to nature and to elevate their minds to the appreciation of a higher and better class of literature than can be found in a work embracing one so very common, vulgar and person of very ordinary and very insipid virtues.

DEEP DOWN. A Tale of the Cornish Mines. By R. M. Ballantyne. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

It is with pleasure that we turn from a lot of trashy novels to the perusal of this book. "Deep Down" is less a "tale" than graphic sketches of mining life in Cornwall. The scenery is well described, together with numerous interesting accounts of perilous adventures and hairbreadth escapes of the Cornish miners. Of course there is a love story running through the book, but that is of the smallest possible consequence, merely giving to the more instructive, and therefore better parts, a more pleasing guise than a bare recital of the lines of those who work "deep down" in the Cornish mines would have to the masses of readers.

STORIES OF SHAKESPEARE. A Book of Essays. By May Preston. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Hefelfinger.

Had the name of the author been suppressed from the title page of the handsome little book before us the multitudinous words in italics which meet the eye would have been sufficient to tell that a woman wrote these essays. There is not a page, out of 181 pages, which contains less than four italicized words. Indeed, without meaning to criticize the "Stories of Shakespeare," it is but simple truth to say that these are about the most conspicuous things in the essays.

OUR CHARLEY AND WHAT TO DO WITH HIM. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We have here a number of stories for children that will be found quite interesting.

ANNIE OF GREENSBURG. By Sir Walter Scott. Philadelphia: D. B. Peterson & Brothers.

FAIR MAID OF PERTH. By Sir Walter Scott. Philadelphia: D. B. Peterson & Brothers.

These are cheap reprints, in paper covers, of Sir Walter Scott's novels. They are very well gotten up.

Miscellaneous.
In addition to those already noticed we have received the following publications:—
"Dr. Bow's Review for February." W. M. Burwell. New Orleans.

TRAVELER'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE of the United States and Canada, for 1869. Published by the U. S. A. G. R. & B. Co. New York.

THE AGRICULTURAL REVIEW AND BUILDERS' JOURNAL for March. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Hefelfinger.

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW for March. New York: John N. Orr.

THEATRICAL.

It was a queer conceit of that humorous person.

Sidney Smith, that the bees when first introduced into Barbours found in those emporiums of sunshine and flowers no incentive to exertion. Honey distilled by the hand of the Creator swam in the petals of perennial roses, and the bees, having nothing to do, grew idle and vicious and amused themselves by stinging round the sugar houses and stinging the blacks. So we in surveying the dramatic garden for the past week, finding no honey worthy the harvesting, are tempted to amuse our readers by stinging round the playhouses and stinging the players where they deserve it. It is of course a more pleasant and palatable task to dip a golden pen in scented ink and write rosy eulogies of everything and everybody, and then, as the quill of the penman says of their fat deceits, "if it doesn't do you any good, it will not do you any harm;" but that is not the true spirit of conscientious criticism, as might be mistakenly inferred from the fulsome and foolish panegyrics launched by quick critics in venal praise of impudent assurance and unimpaired mediocrity. The critic's duty is not to the manager or actor, but to the public, which looks to its favorite theatrical for instruction and information on things theatrical as well as political, social and financial. The manager's column in a newspaper is the advertising column, and he can there depict his surpassing merits and ability with all that lurid exuberance of language so characteristic of these self-approbative penny trumpet blowers. It is sadly humiliating, though, to the journalist, who is also a gentleman, to feel that his professional reputation may be tarnished by the hungry knavery of cadavers and sordid scribblers who hover about glib managers, ready to write black perjury in bad prose for a five dollar bill or a draught of beer. Of course these peddlers are ever ready to smother the fair fame, if possible, of their natural superiors in the craft, whose good repute among the intelligent and controlling classes makes them green with envy, and at the bidding of their managerial masters bawl bribery and cry "conspiracy" as loudly and as earnestly as though they really believed it. The sharp and pointed truth sent hurtling like a javelin against their inflated egos, and the angry and spiteful hiss of a penman's pen, which is the most cowardly of God's creatures.

However, the newspaper writer is like a quail in the hunting field; he is never shot at unless he runs. It is never needful to abuse a man unless some one thinks well of him.

Hadst thou seen me, my friend, I would have said, "O'er all the earth 'tis just the same, With every tongue and every name."

That stanza, by the way, it may be as well to state, for the benefit of the manager's critics on the minor details, is not by ex-manager Stuart, but by the author of "Anecdotes of the Stage," as these benign (seven by name) critics seem to imagine. They are as bad as a certain celebrated actor, who, upon seeing a beautiful engraving of the "Christian Martyr" floating in dead beauty and serenity on the surface of the water, remarked that "the thing was a lot of penguins—the most cowardly of God's creatures."

Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious conclusion by the production of a "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seven comic characters, the principal ones being Brougham, Ham, Stoddard and Madison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Farnin. Miss Eliza Newton has committed a very serious error in the production of "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Pocahontas in "The Girl of the Year." That is a "girlish" character. Miss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced actress, and a perfect model of a girl, including the "girlish" character. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham retires from the stage on account of his declining health, and that he is a "merchant of Venice." This is not true in any respect. On the contrary, the recollections are in excess of his expenses, and arranged to be a grand success. He is a man of great energy, and his engagements permitted, which would satisfy the demands of the most exacting critic. But the great question is, whether or not John Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious conclusion by the production of a "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seven comic characters, the principal ones being Brougham, Ham, Stoddard and Madison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Farnin. Miss Eliza Newton has committed a very serious error in the production of "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Pocahontas in "The Girl of the Year." That is a "girlish" character. Miss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced actress, and a perfect model of a girl, including the "girlish" character. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham retires from the stage on account of his declining health, and that he is a "merchant of Venice." This is not true in any respect. On the contrary, the recollections are in excess of his expenses, and arranged to be a grand success. He is a man of great energy, and his engagements permitted, which would satisfy the demands of the most exacting critic. But the great question is, whether or not John Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious conclusion by the production of a "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seven comic characters, the principal ones being Brougham, Ham, Stoddard and Madison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Farnin. Miss Eliza Newton has committed a very serious error in the production of "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Pocahontas in "The Girl of the Year." That is a "girlish" character. Miss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced actress, and a perfect model of a girl, including the "girlish" character. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham retires from the stage on account of his declining health, and that he is a "merchant of Venice." This is not true in any respect. On the contrary, the recollections are in excess of his expenses, and arranged to be a grand success. He is a man of great energy, and his engagements permitted, which would satisfy the demands of the most exacting critic. But the great question is, whether or not John Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious conclusion by the production of a "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seven comic characters, the principal ones being Brougham, Ham, Stoddard and Madison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Farnin. Miss Eliza Newton has committed a very serious error in the production of "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Pocahontas in "The Girl of the Year." That is a "girlish" character. Miss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced actress, and a perfect model of a girl, including the "girlish" character. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham retires from the stage on account of his declining health, and that he is a "merchant of Venice." This is not true in any respect. On the contrary, the recollections are in excess of his expenses, and arranged to be a grand success. He is a man of great energy, and his engagements permitted, which would satisfy the demands of the most exacting critic. But the great question is, whether or not John Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious conclusion by the production of a "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seven comic characters, the principal ones being Brougham, Ham, Stoddard and Madison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Farnin. Miss Eliza Newton has committed a very serious error in the production of "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Pocahontas in "The Girl of the Year." That is a "girlish" character. Miss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced actress, and a perfect model of a girl, including the "girlish" character. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham retires from the stage on account of his declining health, and that he is a "merchant of Venice." This is not true in any respect. On the contrary, the recollections are in excess of his expenses, and arranged to be a grand success. He is a man of great energy, and his engagements permitted, which would satisfy the demands of the most exacting critic. But the great question is, whether or not John Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious conclusion by the production of a "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seven comic characters, the principal ones being Brougham, Ham, Stoddard and Madison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Farnin. Miss Eliza Newton has committed a very serious error in the production of "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Pocahontas in "The Girl of the Year." That is a "girlish" character. Miss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced actress, and a perfect model of a girl, including the "girlish" character. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham retires from the stage on account of his declining health, and that he is a "merchant of Venice." This is not true in any respect. On the contrary, the recollections are in excess of his expenses, and arranged to be a grand success. He is a man of great energy, and his engagements permitted, which would satisfy the demands of the most exacting critic. But the great question is, whether or not John Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious conclusion by the production of a "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seven comic characters, the principal ones being Brougham, Ham, Stoddard and Madison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Farnin. Miss Eliza Newton has committed a very serious error in the production of "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Pocahontas in "The Girl of the Year." That is a "girlish" character. Miss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced actress, and a perfect model of a girl, including the "girlish" character. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham